

Vaccinium Caesariense sp. nov.

A shrub, 1-3 m. high similar in habit to *V. corymbosum* L. and *V. atrococcum* (A. Gray) Heller; much branched, the twigs green, warty, entirely glabrous. Leaf-blades ovate to elliptic-lanceolate, 4-7 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. wide, entire, glabrous from the first, much paler beneath, short-pointed, round-tapering at base, half-grown at flowering time, the petioles 1-2 mm. long; flowers in short 6-12 flowered racemes, the ascending or spreading pedicels about equalling the corolla; bracts ovate-oblong, deciduous; calyx 5-lobed, glaucous, its broad lobes acute; corolla urn-shaped dull-white, 4-6 mm. long, 3-4 mm. wide, one to two times as long as thick, 5-toothed, the acute teeth erect or spreading; stamens 10 with hairy filaments; style slightly exceeding corolla; berries dark blue with a bloom, 6-8 mm. in diameter.

The following specimens, all from New Jersey, have been examined:

Tom's River, *Mackenzie* No. 2583, May 30, 1907, and No. 2780, July 28, 1907, same bush (type in Herb. K. K. Mackenzie; duplicates will be deposited in Herb. N. Y. Botanical Garden and Gray Herbarium); Lakehurst, *Mackenzie* Nos. 4544 and 4547, May 15, 1910; Tom's River, *Britton & Wilson*, June 30, 1900.

SHORTER NOTES

A MOUNTAIN ANYCHIASTRUM. When I described the genus *Anychiastrum* three species were known. These had been included in the two genera *Anychia* and *Paronychia*, and ranged through the coastal region of the Southern States, extending from North Carolina to Florida on the Atlantic side and from Florida to Louisiana on the Gulf side. I was considerably surprised, while studying the genus *Anychia* several years ago, to find specimens of an *Anychiastrum* mixed with those of *Anychia dichotoma*. The species may be described as follows:

Anychiastrum montanum sp. nov.

Plants annual or biennial, minutely pubescent. Stem branched at the base, the branches diffusely spreading, 0.5-2 dm. long, very slender, often wire-like, purplish, dichotomous: leaves numerous; blades spatulate to elliptic-spatulate, 4-11 mm. long, acute

or acutish: stipules silvery: calyx becoming 1.5 mm. long; sepals ovate to oblong-ovate, abruptly pointed at the apex, but not cuspidate, glabrous: utricle included.

In dry soil, mountains of southern Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Mountains near Hyndman, Pennsylvania, *Small*, August 19-23, 1890 (type).

Stony Man Mountain, Virginia, *Steele*, August 30, 1901.

Eagle Mountain R. R., Virginia, *Steele*, August 18, 1903.

Julius' Creek Mountain, Virginia, *Steele*, August 26, 1903.

Andrews, North Carolina, *Huger*, September, 1900.

Georgia, *Gray*.

Related to *Anychiastrum Baldwinii* from which it differs in its glabrous and larger calyx, the sepals which are without prominent apical cusps, and the eciliate leaf-blades.

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OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

THE TERM BIOLOGY

Among the students from the dozen or more colleges registering yearly at Teachers College the term biology is so commonly misused that the question may profitably, perhaps, be raised here. Biology is used as synonymous with zoölogy. Such students speak of wishing to take "biology and botany"; of having had "more botany than biology," etc.

The Century and Standard dictionaries give no authority for such usage. The Century dictionary definition follows: (1) The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena. (2) In a more special sense, physiology; bio-physiology; biotics. (3) In a technical sense, the life history of an animal, especially used in entomology. (4) Animal magnetism. The Standard dictionary differs only in the first of the four uses of the word, and biology is defined as (1) The science of life or living organisms treating of the phenomena (structure, growth, development, distribution and functions)